

THE TIMES-DISPATCH DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office, 916 E. Main Street.

TELEPHONES.
Business Office 549
Editorial Department 530
Circulation Department 531

Washington Bureau 501 14th St., N. W.
Manhattan Bureau 1102 10th Ave.
Petersburg Bureau 44 N. York St.

BY MAIL, One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.

Daily, without Sun. \$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50
Daily, without Sun. 4.00 2.00 1.00
Sun. edition only. 2.00 1.00 .50
Weekly (Wed.). 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery
Service In—

Richmond (Sub-
urban), Manches-
ter & Petersburg.
ONE WEEK. \$1.50
Payable
In Advance
DAILY, WITHOUT SUN.
14 cents.
SUNDAY ONLY. 5 cents.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond,
Va., as second-class matter, under act
of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1905.

The Occasion and Its Obligation.

In view of a few communications which we have received relating to the President's visit, it seems to us appropriate to impress the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is coming to Richmond upon official invitation, and, therefore, as Richmond's invited guest. He comes not as an individual; he comes not as a Republican candidate for office; he comes not as a politician or partisan, but as the President of the United States, as the head of a great nation of which Virginia forms a part.

Richmond is a representative Virginia city, which is noted for its good manners, its hospitality and its patriotism. When President Hayes came here she entertained him royally, and the Governor of the State did the hospitalities with every mark of respect, and cordiality, and President Hayes was no favorite in Richmond at that time. Richmond did not consider the man's personality; she considered the office which he filled.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has said and done some things which Richmond does not approve; he has said and done many things which Richmond does approve. But that has nothing to do one way or the other with our conduct in receiving him. Our President is coming as our invited guest and we are going to entertain him as becomes the dignity of the guest and the hospitality and patriotism of the host.

If as a community we should be derelict in any particular, in the quality of the reception and entertainment, or in cordiality of manner, we would be false to our traditions, untrue to our character and a reproach to our nation and State.

The question is not so much whether or not we shall honor the President, but whether or not we shall honor ourselves, whether or not we show the capability and the good manners to play the host agreeably and becomingly to so distinguished a guest. There can be no question that Richmond will meet her responsibility with due credit to her good name and reputation.

The Legislature and the Schools.

The Republican newspapers and orators are circulating what purports to be an extract from a document or a speech of Senator A. F. Thomas, of Lynchburg, in regard to the attitude of the Legislature towards the public schools. The following are the counts in the alleged indictment made by Senator Thomas against the General Assembly and the people of Virginia:

1st. That the constitution adopted July 6, 1829, and the act of July 11, 1850, were the only legal enactments in Virginia that subscribed fully to the free school principle.

2nd. That all legislation since that time has been unfriendly to the public school system required by the constitution, and the Legislature has done what it could to throttle and destroy it.

3rd. That the Legislature has by unjust and unwise laws discriminated against the public free schools in the counties and in favor of the towns.

4th. That the Legislature has failed utterly to discharge the moral obligation that it was under to foster and support the free school system.

5th. That it wrongfully and in defiance of the constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court denied local authorities the right to give the support that the Legislature should have given.

Let us answer briefly these counts serially.

1st. The constitution adopted July, 1829, and the act of July 11, 1850, were the only legal enactments in Virginia that subscribed fully to the free school principle. The General Assembly of Virginia passed a bill to establish public free schools December 22, 1796, this being the first part of Mr. Jefferson's original bill, offered in 1775. It is true that it was not compulsory, but left it to the county courts to put the bill in operation in each county and city of the Commonwealth. In 1846 another public school act was passed which left it optional with the people of each county and city to adopt it. This system had been adopted in a number of the counties and cities of the Commonwealth and was growing in public favor when the civil war came on and destroyed it. So much for the first count.

has by unjust and unwise laws discriminated against the public free schools in the counties and in favor of the cities, is equally unfounded and unjust. The General Assembly levies a uniform one-mill school tax on all real and personal property in the State; and distributes it in proportion to the school population in each school division. It further makes an appropriation of \$200,000 out of the general tax fund, which is apportioned in a similar manner. Every body who will study the tax statistics of the State, will see that the counties of the Commonwealth get far more from these two funds than they pay for State school taxes.

In 1904 the amount assessed for schools on account of real and personal property and capitation tax was \$1,057,347.81. Of this sum the counties and towns were assessed \$774,333.18, and the cities \$283,014.63. Of course all of this was not collected, but the amount actually disbursed was \$389,255.70, of which the counties and towns received \$170,574.37 and the cities \$118,671.33. This does not include the general appropriation of \$200,000.

It is manifest from this exhibit that the counties and towns receive considerably more than they pay into the general school fund, while the cities receive much less than they pay in. The idea that the Legislature should discriminate against the counties when the overwhelming majority of the members are from the rural districts is absurd on its face.

4th. The 4th count that the Legislature has failed utterly to discharge the moral obligation that it is under to foster and support the free school system is fully answered in what we have said about the 2d count.

5th. That last count is not sustained by any record in the case. We defy the production of any proof that the Legislature has ever failed to permit the local authorities to levy a school tax up to the extreme requirements of the constitution, whether under this constitution or the old. To show the extent to which the General Assembly was willing to go in this matter, it is only necessary to mention the fact that in 1850 the General Assembly passed a bill permitting the people of the county of Alexandria, by a direct vote, to impose a tax not exceeding 50 cents on the one hundred dollars for school purposes. "We have no doubt whatever that the General Assembly would have done the same for any county in the Commonwealth that demanded this privilege. The fact that Virginia has always required the counties and school districts to levy a tax in support of their schools is something that was unknown in other Southern States until a very recent period, and nothing has given more surprise to the men who are engaged in educational campaigns in the Southern States than the discovery of the fact that Virginia has required this local taxation from the inception of our school system. In fact, the Legislature has moved as rapidly in this matter as public sentiment would permit and the healthy development of the school system required. We might mention the further fact that in this year of '96, 1905, there are, according to accurate statistics recently obtained, about 100 public high schools in the State of Virginia, fitting boys and girls for college and the higher pursuits of life. In a memorable address, which the Hon. Seth Low, former mayor of New York, delivered in this city last spring, he called attention to the fact that it had taken about one hundred (100) years to evolve the complete system of public schools in the great city of New York. Under far more unfavorable conditions we have about done this in Virginia in a little more than one hundred (1-3) of the time.

These are facts from the records, and the Republicans are at liberty to make the most of them.

The Scottish Banking System.

One of the most interesting talks made before the American Bankers Association recently in session in Washington, was that of Mr. Robert Blyth, manager of the Union Bank of Scotland, which does business in that city of Glasgow. Mr. Blyth says that there is an elasticity in Scotch circulation which the national banks of America must envy; that they have no artificial, objectionable, and, in his opinion, unnecessary limits as to the gross circulation, the proportion of small notes and large, or the withdrawing of circulation which has fluctuated in the last twelve years between five and eight millions sterling. The note issue is not secured by the purchase of government bonds, nor in any other way, nor are the banks compelled to keep their issue department separate from their banking department, as is the case with the Bank of England. In the event of bankruptcy of a bank, the holders of notes have no priority over ordinary depositors.

"The chief characteristic feature of Scotch banking," he says, "are (1) its right of issue, (2) its branch system, made possible by the one-pound note, and (3) its mode of making advances on what is known as the cash credit account. Owing to there being only ten banks in Scotland, they have another distinctive and very important feature; they have a fixed tariff of charges for interest, discount and commission. They agree among themselves to charge uniform rates, which vary with the rate of England rate. This the English banks (or American national banks) from their very number could never do. There are many minor differences between English and Scotch banking.

The chief characteristic feature of the Scotch system of banking is the right of issue of the one-pound note. Before the Bank of Scotland was founded, there was no paper currency. It began to issue notes forthwith for £100, £50, £20, £10 and £5. Nine years afterward it issued one-pound notes for the first time, but prior to the union of England and Scotland under one Parliament in 1707, the amount of these notes in circulation was not great. The privilege of the right of issue has always been recognized.

This system of asset currency has been in operation in Scotland for thirty years, and is not considered "wildcat" by a people who are noted for their conservatism and business discretion. According to this banker, it has proven to be eminently successful, safe and sound, yet giving that elasticity, which we have

for so long been clamoring for in this country. We have a property that is almost overwhelming us, we have largely more money in bulk and per capita than ever before in our history, we have an abundance of gold, and we have assets inexhaustible. Yet, in a time like this, we are told by the Secretary of the Treasury that but recently we escaped by the skin of our teeth a financial panic, and that we are in constant danger at certain seasons of another financial panic, simply because we have no natural and easy method of expanding and contracting our circulation according to the demands of trade.

It is a reflection upon our sagacity as a nation that such a condition should exist.

The Jew in America.

The Boston Globe calls attention to the fact that it is now 250 years since the day when a handful of Spanish Jews were permitted by Governor Peter Stuyvesant to make a landing at New Amsterdam. "These were the first Jews to come to America. In the two and a half centuries which have elapsed since that time, other Hebrews have followed; these pioneers of their race in constantly increasing numbers, gravitating naturally to a country where religious persecution has always been an unknown thing. In 1818, Mordecai M. Nohi estimated the number of Jews in America at 3,000; in 1838 M. A. Berk estimated them at 50,000; forty years later Isaac Markens placed the number at 400,000; which, according to the figures of David Sulzberger, had swelled to 857,000 or more than double, by 1897. If we may accept the computations of the New Jewish Encyclopedia, this total in 1905 had increased to approximately 1,500,000. Russia, with over five million, and Austria-Hungary, with over two million, are to-day the only countries in the world which contain more Hebrews than the United States.

The distribution of the Jews in America is naturally very uneven. They have almost invariably gathered in the large cities. Excluding those States which number less than 10,000, the figures are now approximately as follows:

California	25,000
Illinois	100,000
Indiana	25,000
Kentucky	12,000
Louisiana	12,000
Maryland	25,000
Massachusetts	60,000
Michigan	16,000
Minnesota	13,000
Missouri	50,000
New Jersey	25,000
New York	750,000
Ohio	50,000
Pennsylvania	100,000
Tennessee	10,000
Texas	15,000
Virginia	15,000
Wisconsin	15,000

It will thus be seen that fully one-half of the Jews now in this country are in New York State, and it is safe to add that the great majority of these are in the city of New York. During the year ending June 30, 1905, out of a total of 118,419, over 100,000 entered at the port of New York alone; and in the preceding year, out of a total of 122,801, 90,885 entered at the port of New York.

The tremendous growth of the Jewish population in this country which these figures indicate is not, of course, difficult to understand. Down-trodden and oppressed as he had been for centuries, the Jew instinctively turned to a country settled and developed on a basis of broad religious tolerance. Even in an age which we are pleased to consider enlightened, he still finds in the desire to escape from persecution a chief impulse toward immigration. That is a sad story of "The Year," which Prof. Max Margalit gives in the last issue of the Jewish Year Book, upon which we have drawn for the statistics given above. Trouble began, he points out, on the Hebrew New Year's Day with anti-Semitic disturbances in Russian Poland, continued in the long series of riots to which the Jews of Russia were subjected during the year, and culminated in the terrible massacres of last spring.

"It is significant," says the editorial preface to the same book, "that, in an index to recent literature, under the caption, 'Persecution,' but one entry appears: 'See also Jews.'" This is, indeed, as significant as it is sad.

To picture the American Jew as an infallibly successful financier, absorbing wealth which he declines to restore to circulation, is of course a ridiculous mistake. Mr. Zangwill assures us that the Jew is not primarily a financier, but an agriculturist; and another authority has recently stated that the large preponderance of Hebrews in this country are in a condition of real poverty. The Jew has, in fact, proved himself a very desirable type of immigrant and a good American citizen. He has shown his appreciation of the welcome which this country has accorded him, by giving no trouble and attending strictly to his own business.

He has been industrious, enterprising, sober, faithful and law-abiding. He is evincing a growing predilection for the United States; and the United States has been broad enough, both physically and spiritually, to give him every opportunity to exercise his best abilities, and, unhampered by any unjust discriminations, to carve out his own success to the full of his natural endowment.

Southern Cooking.

Referring to remarks of the New York Mail on the glories of Southern cooking, in general, and the remarks of the New Orleans Times-Democrat and The Times-Dispatch on the glories of Louisiana and

Virginia cooking in particular, the Dallas News says:

"If any one of these is calculated to tempt one's appetite, however, can he keep out of Texas, when assured that 'Texans enjoy a cosmopolitan cuisine which includes all these delicacies in all the styles and a dozen hot Spanish and Indian dishes besides? Come to Texas!'"

State pride is being stirred to the depths. Why is North Carolina so backward in coming forward? The Raleigh News and Observer is requested to submit a few remarks, and the Charlotte Observer is requested to speak of pies, kivered and unskivered, and barred. The latter may also tell what it knows about penny-juleps.

"The Measure of the Cross." (Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"That we may be able to comprehend with all saints, what is the breadth and length and depth and height, and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge. Eph. iii. 18, 19.

St. Paul here speaks of the cross of Christ. Not, of course, the wood from which the actual cross was made, but the thing of which that cross was a sign and token.

Now, of what is the cross a token? Of the love and mercy of Christ, and what kind of love is that? A love which will dare and do and yearn and mourn; a love which cannot and will not rest; a love which is ever ready to sacrifice itself; a love which would suffer—yes, even die—for its loved one.

The great motive and underlying purpose of St. Paul's life was to make all people know the love of Christ by showing them, dwelling upon the cross of Christ. Thus he hoped that they might, in part at least, take in the breadth and length and depth and height.

We shall never know the whole of its proportions, nor ever fully know all that God's love has done, and will do for us. But the more we learn about it the more blessed and hopeful, the more strong and earnest, the purer and better we shall become. Let us, then, strive to understand it better, to realize what it means more fully.

What, then, is the breadth of the cross of Christ?

It is as broad as the whole universe, for He died for the whole world. As it is written, "He is the propitiation, not for our sins only, but for the sins of the whole world." And again, God willeth that "none should perish." And yet again, God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

So that is the breadth of the cross. The length signifies the time during which its virtues will last. How long, then, is the cross of Christ? Long enough to last through all times and throughout eternity. As long as there is one sinner to be saved, as long as there is ignorance and sorrow, pain and death, or anything contrary to the will of God, and harmful to man, in this whole universe of God, so long will Christ's cross last. For it is written, "He must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet and God is all in all." So that is the length of the cross of Christ.

How high is the cross of Christ? As high as the highest heaven, even to the throne of God and the bosom of the Father. When our Lord hung upon the cross heaven itself came down on earth, and earth ascended into heaven. Christ never showed forth His Father's glory so perfectly as when hanging upon the cross. He cried: "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." These words proved the true height of the cross, and so St. John knew his vision was true, and the dream, when he saw afterwards in the midst of the throne of God "a Lamb as it had been slain."

Such is the height of the cross. How deep is the cross of Christ? This is a great mystery, and one of which people in these days are afraid. They darken it of their own will, because they will not believe their Bibles nor the voice of their own hearts.

But if the cross of Christ be as high as heaven, then it must also be as deep as hell; deep enough to reach the deepest sinner in the deepest pit into which he may fall.

We know that Christ descended into hell. We know that He preached to the spirit in prison, and David says: "If I ascend up to heaven, Thou art there, and if I go down to hell, Thou art there also." So let us humbly hope that is the depth of the cross of Christ.

Then we shall find St. Paul's words true, when he says that Christ's love "passeth knowledge." And we shall find this true also, however broad we may think Christ's cross; it is broader still. However long, it is longer still. However high, it is higher still. However deep, it is deeper still.

The day will come, my friends, when you will find that the measure of the cross is the most important question upon earth.

In the hour of death, in the day of judgment, the one thing that will support or comfort is the cross of Christ. However much faith you may have had you will find that you have not done many good works you may have done, you will find that you have not done enough. The better man you have tried to be, the more dissatisfaction you will feel. Only the cross of Christ, and the love which shines thereon, will then be your stay.

In plain words, I must throw myself, with all my sins, upon that absolute and boundless love of God, which made all things and me among them; who hateth nothing that He hath made; who redeemed all mankind, and me among them; and who hath said by the mouth of His well-beloved Son: "Him that cometh unto Me, I will in no wise cast out."

The cross of Christ, the cross of Christ, this only is the sinner's plea, thus only the sole refuge of the soul!

The other day we offered to wager the price of a night's lodging that the editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot was guilty of the snoring habit, and the

Roanoke Evening World, noting the Virginian-Pilot's defense of snorers, comes to the same conclusion. It says:

"Golly! Of course he is. Don't he sleep with his mouth open? But how are you to convict him? He will deny the charge, and did you ever know a jury to convict a man of an offense of which they were as guilty? In such a case 'mercy seasonally' applies."

Since then the Norfolk editor has publicly confessed that he does snore when he sleeps away from home. Of course, we expect no help from that source in our efforts to get a law enacted making snoring in public a misdemeanor, but we have hopes that the editor of the Roanoke World will line up with us.

According to a special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, the situation in regard to the administration of the Philippines is somewhat muddled. Secretary William Taft is quoted as saying that Governor Luke Wright will retire, as already announced, while Secretary Taft is reported to have said that he had no expectation whatever of Governor Wright's retirement. It is understood beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Taft was not fully satisfied with political conditions in the islands, but it by no means follows that any blame is attached to Wright's administration by the home government. All doubts as to the real facts of the situation will no doubt be removed in December, when Governor Wright makes his projected visit to this country.

According to a recent magazine symposium, to which Booker Washington and other negro leaders contributed, the colored population of the South is gradually drifting northward. In most of the counties of this State, there has been an actual decrease in the number of negro inhabitants. In 1890, only 247 negroes out of every 10,000 born in the South, had made their homes in the North. In 1900, this number had grown to 400. Washington, with 90,000 negroes, has the largest colored population of all American cities. New York has 70,000, Philadelphia over 60,000, and Chicago some 35,000.

The body of the late George William Catt, which was left to a New York hospital in the interests of science, has proved of real educational value to the doctors who performed the autopsy. They made discoveries which revealed conditions unprecedented in the history of medicine, and which led them to wonder that Mr. Catt should not have died long ago. Mr. Catt was a man of position and wealth. His principal fame, however, rested hitherto on the fact that he was the husband of the celebrated Carrie Chapman Catt, a leading woman's suffragist.

Thanks to the drains of the war, taxes in Japan have nearly doubled per capita, standing now at 6.9 yen, as against 3.50 before the outbreak of hostilities. The national debt has grown from 12 yen per capita to 40. Japan is thus face to face with what would seem to be a financial problem of the greatest importance, which only tact and sound judgment can solve without domestic upheaval.

The Utica Press wants to know where Senator Depew is. This is rather a hard one. It is safe to state that the senator is not in the Equitable building, nor yet again at work in his long-closed clock factory. Can he be hidden away in some quiet spot, engaged in a rushing correspondence with his superior craftsman, Judge Andrew Hamilton, of Europe?

With a horse show, a circus, a foot-ball game and a meeting of the State Central Committee to consider the "Norfolk county contest," there was no lack of mainly sport in Richmond last week. And the President is a coming.

A Virginia judge recently fixed the price of a stolen idios at \$30. For a similar misdemeanor a Virginia person has got a sentence of six months' suspension. The higher quotations obtaining on clerical osculation will be duly noted.

Russia has exchanged 1,836 Japanese prisoners for 64,000 Russians. Comparing their individual worth, this is about what most people would have fixed as the fair market rate of exchange.

Professor Miller, of the University of Dorfl, says that the bite of a pretty girl may be more dangerous than that of a snake. What Dutch maiden has been boldly biting this professor, anyway?

A man in Owensboro, Ky., is running for Mayor of his town in response to what he believes is a divine call. If elected, he may revise his opinions as to where the call came from.


Secretary Shaw has two worries to keep him awake at night just now—the rigidity of the currency and the frigidity of his presidential campaign.

Ex-Assistant Holmes got \$65,077 through his energetic work in the Cotton Lark Department, and has so far neglected to urge that he did it on a bet.


Booker Washington says that the South is the place for negroes, and his northern friends will no doubt fully agree with him.

Speaking of angels, do you hear the wind whistling through any whistles?

Foot-ball at Hampden-Sidney died with young Howard Montgomery.



Rheumatism
CURED IN EVERY CASE.
"Famous Prescription 100,384"
CURES SO-CALLED INCURABLE RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure the disease. Write for Booklet, W. M. H. MULLER, University Pl., New York.



FREE!
Complete List of the
GAME LAWS OF VIRGINIA
(Send Stamped Envelope.)
Times-Dispatch, - Richmond, Va.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; light to fresh south winds.

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday, fair; light to fresh south winds.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was clear and pleasant. Range of the thermometer: 9 A. M. 56 6 P. M. 70 12 M. 74 9 P. M. 65 8 P. M. 70 12 midnight 62 (Average) 67.1-6.

Highest temperature yesterday 76
Lowest temperature yesterday 44
Mean temperature yesterday 66
Normal temperature yesterday 60
Departure from normal temperature 00

Thermometer This Day Last Year

9 A. M. 53 6 P. M. 65 12 M. 60 9 P. M. 50 8 P. M. 66 12 midnight 48 (Average) 55.1-3.

Conditions in Important Cities.

Place.	(At 8 P. M. Eastern Time.)	Ther.	High	Low	Weather.
Ashville, N. C.	69	70	Cloudy		
Atlanta, Ga.	69	70	Cloudy		
Charlotte, N. C.	69	70	Cloudy		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	69	70	Cloudy		
Hatteras, N. C.	69	70	Cloudy		
Jacksonville, Fla.	69	70	Cloudy		
Key West, Fla.	69	70	Cloudy		
Mobile, Ala.	69	70	Cloudy		
New Orleans, La.	69	70	Cloudy		
Palm Beach, Fla.	69	70	Cloudy		
Tampa, Fla.	69	70	Cloudy		
Wilmington, N. C.	69	70	Cloudy		

Miniature Almanac.

Sun rises 6:15
Sun sets 5:32
Moon rises 7:03
October 15, 1905.
HIGH TIDE
Morning 5:41
Evening 5:53

MYSTERY FOR TODAY

My Quick Daze.

I sail my boat along the bay
For half the night and all the day,
And then I put my boat away
And sleep;
Or when I do not sail my boat,
I mount and ride a wild young goat,
Or else I ride a Nanny-Goat
Or sleep.

And when the moon is shining bright,
I sleep by day and wake by night
And hunt the silent troglodyte
Till dawn;
And as the stars grow dim I daze
To trail the merry hopper-grass
As on he hops to early morn,
And on.

But if the night be rather dark,
I watch to hear the dogwood bark,
Or beat the lily-pads for shark
Or eels;
Or break the pond's thin sheet of ice
And swim a night or also a tree,
And oh, how cool and very nice
It feels!

But many days are born to crowd,
And then I train a little crowd
Of porcupines to shout aloud
"Aha!"
And when I'm through with this, I run
And eat a chicken or a bun,
And look both near for other fun,
And far.

And thus, and many other ways
I pass my simple nights and daze;
And if there's one who rudely says
"I josh,"
I'll just gladly take some night
To hunt the furive troglodyte,
When he will see if what I write
Is tosh.

H. S. H.

The Idea.

Mayne—The impudence of that conductor.
Mollie—What's the matter?
"He gave me a green transfer and I have on a lavender waist!"—Montgomery Advertiser.

As to Lager.

Dr. Fieslek—Well, yes; I suppose you should take some mild tonic—Guzzle (eagerly)—How about beer?
Dr. Fieslek—Oh, no; that's Teutonic.—Philadelphia Press.

Pity of It.

Nommi—Young Goodwin tried to kiss me last night, and I told him to behave.
Eloise—And did he kiss you?
Nommi—No; the idiot actually behaved.—Columbus Dispatch.

The Unpardonable Sin.